

of Labor. The Bureau of Labor Statistics operates independently of Treasury and, therefore, we have no control over the determination, calculation, or publication of the index. For a discussion of how we will apply the CPI in various situations, see appendix B, section I, paragraph B of this part. In addition, for a discussion of actions that we would take in the event the CPI is: discontinued; in the judgment of the Secretary, fundamentally altered in a manner materially adverse to the interests of an investor in the security; or, in the judgment of the Secretary, altered by legislation or Executive Order in a manner materially adverse to the interests of an investor in the security, see appendix B, section I, paragraph B.4 of this part.

APPENDIX D TO PART 356—DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) for purposes of inflation-protected securities is the non-seasonally adjusted U.S. City Average All Items Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. It is published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), a bureau within the Department of Labor. The CPI is a measure of the average change in consumer prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. This market basket includes food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation, charges for doctors’ and dentists’ services, and drugs.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items are averaged together with weights that represent their importance in the spending of urban households in the United States. The BLS periodically updates the contents of the market basket of goods and services, and the weights assigned to the various items, to take into account changes in consumer expenditure patterns.

The CPI is expressed in relative terms in relation to a time base reference period for which the level is set at 100. For example, if the CPI for the 1982-84 reference period is 100.0, an increase of 16.5 percent from that period would be shown as 116.5. The CPI for a particular month is released and published during the following month. From time to time, the CPI is rebased to a more recent base reference period. We provide the base reference period for a particular inflation-protected security on the auction announcement for that security.

Further details about the CPI may be obtained by contacting the BLS.

PART 357—REGULATIONS GOVERNING BOOK-ENTRY TREASURY BONDS, NOTES AND BILLS HELD IN TREASURY/RESERVE AUTOMATED DEBT ENTRY SYSTEM (TRADES) AND LEGACY TREASURY DIRECT

Subpart A—General Information

- Sec.
- 357.0 Book-entry systems.
 - 357.1 Effective date.
 - 357.2 Definitions.

Subpart B—Treasury/Reserve Automated Debt Entry System (TRADES)

- 357.10 Laws governing a Treasury book-entry security, TRADES, and security interests or entitlements.
- 357.11 Laws governing other interests in Treasury securities.
- 357.12 A Participant’s Security Entitlement.
- 357.13 Obligations of the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks with respect to Book-entry Securities and security interests.
- 357.14 What authority does a Federal Reserve Bank have?
- 357.15 How can a debtor’s interest in a Security Entitlement be reached by creditors?

Subpart C—Legacy Treasury Direct Book-Entry Securities System (Legacy Treasury Direct)

- 357.20 Securities account in Legacy Treasury Direct®.
- 357.21 Registration.
- 357.22 Transfers.
- 357.23 Judicial proceedings—sovereign immunity.
- 357.24 Availability and disclosure of Legacy Treasury Direct® records.
- 357.25 Security interests.
- 357.26 Direct Deposit.
- 357.27 Reinvestment.
- 357.28 Transaction requests.
- 357.29 Time required for processing transaction request.
- 357.30 Cases of delay or suspension of payment.
- 357.31 Certifying individuals.
- 357.32 Submission of transaction requests; further information.

Subpart D—Additional Provisions

- 357.40 Additional requirements.
- 357.41 Waiver of regulations.
- 357.42 Liability of Department and Federal Reserve Banks.